Nippon Times

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NEW CODE FOR GERMANY PROCLAIMED BY ALLIES

Organs Serving to Keep Alive Military Traditions to Be Completely Abolished

Domei

BERLIN, September 25.—The Allied Control Council has issued a new code of regulations and requirements for the government of Germany.

The Control Council's first proclamation had announced only supreme authority over Germany. Today, the proclamation contained little that the Central Council has not already announced piecemeal, but was a 4,000-word document containing the rules, responsibilities and requirements for Germany. It covers nearly every field of Allied policy in Germany.

The proclamation announced that all military, quasi-military and other organizations "which serve to keep alive military tradition in Germany" should be abolished finally and completely.

The abolition applies to all German land, air and naval forces and SS units, the Gestapo, General Staff Officers Corps, Reserve Corps, Military Schools, veteran organizations and all clubs and associations. All forms of military training, military propaganda and military activity conducted by the German people were prohibited as were all organizations—political, educational, religious, social, athletic or recreational—which might keep alive the military tradition.

The Germans were ordered to place immediately at the disposal of the Allies, all research experiments and developments directly or indirectly relating to war.

Under a section of the proclamation, Allied representatives assumed full charge of all Germany's foreign relations and all treaties.

German nationals were forbidden to leave German territory without permission and at the same time the proclamation ordered all German officials in territories outside German boundaries as of December 21, 1937, to prepare to withdraw on receipt of further orders.

Allied representives will take over full control of all German communications and the Germans were warned to comply with all Allied directions "regarding the use, control and censorship of all media influencing oppression and opinion."

No German properties abroad can be disposed of without sanction of Allied representatives. German authorities and all other Germans must turn over to the Allies all gold, silver coin or bullion and all platinum bullion held internally or abroad as well as all foreign exchange and all occupation currencies prepared by Germany.

The Allies will exercise such control as they deem necessary over all or any part or aspect of German finance, banking, industry, agriculture, forestry production, mining, public utilities, trade distribution and German economy generally.

In the event of any doubt as to the meaning or interpretation of the terms of the proclamations, the "decision of Allied representatives will be final."

TRYING REICH CRIMINALS

Considering Trials for Hitler and Others 'In Absentia'

Domei

NUREMBERG, September 27.—Allied war crime officials were considering the possibility of trying "in absentia" Adolf Hitler and other missing Nazi leaders who so far have escaped indictment and formal condemnation, according to a dispatch by INS correspondent Pierre Huss on Monday.

He said that legal experts were weighing the advisability of trying Hitler, former Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, former Home Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the German Reserve Army Forces Heinrich Himmler, and former Minister without Portfolio Martin Bormann before or after the trials of Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, former Air Minister, and other captured Nazi leaders, which are scheduled in a few months.

To Try Kesselring

Domei

LONDON, September 27.—Three high ranking German officers including Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, former Reich Commander in Italy, will be taken to Italy for trial on war crime charges, according to a Radio Rome broadcast reported by BBC.

The broadcast said that the Germans would be tried for cases which occurred in Milan, Verona, Bologna and Pisa areas and charges include "murders of Allied airmen shot down behind the enemy line."

MacArthur Prohibits Exchanges' Operation Without His Approval

In an order issued Thursday to the Japanese Government, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers prohibited the opening or reopening of any stock exchange or similar institutions without the previous approval of the Supreme Commander. The order reads: "You will not permit the opening or reopening of any stock exchange, commodity exchange or similar institution without prior submission to and approval by the Supreme Commander of the plan of operation of such institution."

SOVIET DIPLOMAT SCORES FRANCO AS WAR CRIMINAL

Novikov Urges Severance of Ties With Spanish Regime At New York Rally

Domei

NEW YORK, September 27.—Nikolai Novikov, Soviet Charge d'Affaires to the United States, in an address in Madison Square Garden on the night of September 24 asked that General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, be tried as a war criminal.

The Soviet diplomat urged the immediate severance of all diplomatic relations with the Spanish Government and restoration of the Republic. Mr. Novikov spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Spanish Refugee Committee in a drive to aid Spanish refugees in Southern France.

Bartley C. Crom, San Francisco attorney, acted as chairman of the meeting at which Mr. Novikov spoke and Professor Harold Laski, chairman of the British Labor Party, broadcast from London.

Laski Denounces Franco

Domei

LONDON, September 24.—Professor Harold J. Laski, chairman of the British Labor Party, said tonight in his broadcast to the United States that American and British recognition of Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco's regime in Spain should be withdrawn.

Mr. Laski, who said his views were his own and not the official position of Britain's new Labor Government, attacked General Franco's regime as a product of British-American non-intervention policy and declared that Spain's neutrality during the war was "bred by fear rather than good will."

SOVIET-HUNGARY TIES SET

U.S., Britain May Resume Relations With Budapest Government

The Budapest radio has announced that the Soviet Union is to resume diplomatic relations with Hungary and that the United States is prepared to take a similar step, according to a New Delhi dispatch dated September 26.

And from London comes the report that the British Government also now has under consideration its attitude toward the provisional government of Hungary. This news followed the Budapest announcement.

BRITAIN BANS U.S. FILM

'Object of Burma' Ignores Part Played by British 14th Army

The general release of the American film "Object in Burma" has been suspended throughout Britain according to a London report on Wednesday.

The film has been shown for a few days at a London theater and the decision to suspend its general circulation was due to many protests.

These protests said that the film suggested that Burma was liberated by American troops and ignored the part played by the famous British 14th Army. The formal suspension was decided upon when the well known columnist A. J. Cummings had criticized the film and had given these official figures of the forces engaged at the peak of the Burma campaign.

Air strength-combat personnel	
British	43,000
American	40,000
Minor Communication troops	
British, Indian & African American	120,000
Combat troops	
British, Indian & African American	7,000

JOINT CONTROL OF JAPAN ASKED BY SOVIET RUSSIA

Byrnes Declines to Discuss Question of Commission At Big-Five Meet

The Associated Press reported from London on Wednesday that the Russians have asked the Big-Five Council of Foreign Ministers to set up a joint Allied Control Commission for Japan with laid-down policies for General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Allied Commander for the Allied Forces, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

According to the AP report, U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes has declined to discuss the question saying he was unprepared and that the Pacific is not on the Big-Five agenda anyway. The Russians were said to be dissatisfied with what they considered to be a lenient policy that General MacArthur is taking in Japan especially on the industrialists. Tuesday night's communique said that the Council will meet again on Wednesday to continue the conference.

The Associated Press also reported on the same day that Yakov Malik, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, will fly to Moscow on Thursday. He has had an interview with General MacArthur, but nothing is known as to what they discussed.

LINER MAKES SECOND TRIP

Queen Elizabeth Carries Many Passengers to Europe

Domei

NEW YORK, September 24.—Queen Elizabeth, world's largest vessel, will sail for Europe at 12:15 GMT this morning on the second eastward crossing since the formal Japanese surrender.

Aboard the huge liner are 418 civilian passengers and 615 military personnel. Included in the civilian passenger list were Miss Frances Perkins, former Secretary of Labor, George Gallup, director of Institute of Public Opinion, Doctor Stanley, high roving editor of Reader's Digest and Doctor Manley C. Rudson, professor of International Law at Harvard University.

Miss Perkins will attend the meeting of the International Labor Organization in Paris, October 15. Professor Hudson said he is bound for the Hague in his capacity as judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

U.S. Demobilization Data

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The U.S. War Department announced on September 24 that 905,000 American soldiers have been discharged since V-day May 12. Of this number 139,000 were released during the week ending September 24. On that day alone 24,000 were discharged. From May 12 through September 14, a total of 1,576,000 men have been returned to the United States from overseas theaters.

N.Y.-London Plane Service

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The first postwar air service across the Atlantic, putting the New York-London schedule to 15 hours and passenger fares to $275 will be launched by the Pan-American World Airways on November 15, Harold M. Bixby, in charge of the company's trans-ocean services announced on September 24.

U.S., British Oil Pact Signed

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The signing of the new oil agreement yesterday by the United States and England will form the basis for further pacts among all oil producing nations it was announced here. It calls for an international petroleum conference and press dispatches said it is hoped multilateral agreements will be signed seen by other nations.

WPB Aided Schools

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The nation's schools and colleges aided by the War Production Board trained almost 15,000,000 men and women for war duties or helped to transform them into war workers, the WPB announced on September 24.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Thursday.

Rain with southerly winds.

Order on Disposal of Army, Navy Equipment And Supplies Issued to Nippon Government

An order for the disposal of all Japanese army and navy equipment and supplies, including those which can be converted to civilian relief, was issued on September 26 to the Japanese Imperial Government by the Supreme Commander.

Those items which are not essentially for war or warlike exercises such as food, clothing, and transportation, will be turned over to the Japanese Home Ministry for civilian relief with the proviso that they be strictly accounted for.

Japanese war weapons are to be disposed of in the following way:

1. Assignment to the U.S. Occupation Forces for operational use;
2. Transfer to SCAP for assignment for training purposes, for museums, and for war memorials; Japanese civilian relief.
3. The remainder to be destroyed, and the scrap turned over for Japanese civilian relief.

Following are the high points of the order:

1.The Japanese Government will take immediate steps to prepare to turn over on demand to Occupation Force Commanders all arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies, and other property belonging to, used by or intended for use by the Japanese armed forces or any members thereof in connection with their operations. Japanese armed forces include all Japanese and Japanese controlled land, sea and air forces, and military and para-military organizations, formations or units and their auxiliaries including Civilian Volunteer Corps wherever they may be located.

The Supreme Commander requires a number of pieces of Japanese war material for war memorials and trophies. These items range from 150 mm. mortars, model 97 (1937) to medium tanks, model 2589A (1929).

The Japanese Government will hand over examples of every piece of equipment used in the engineering, medical, signal, chemical warfare, ordnance (all sections), and quartermaster divisions of the Japanese armed forces.

2. United States Occupation Force Commanders have been directed to destroy all equipment which is essentially or exclusively for use in war or war-like exercises, and which is not suitable for peacetime civilian uses. After operational requirements of the Occupation Forces have been met, equipment and supplies of the Japanese armed forces which are not essentially for war or war-like exercises, including scrap from implements of war already destroyed, are to be returned to the Japanese Government except that in Korea.

3. The Home Ministry of the Imperial Japanese Government is hereby designated as the official agency to receive and account for such supplies, materials, and equipment of the Japanese armed forces as are being returned.

4. The following action is directed for the Japanese Government:

a. Responsible Japanese army and navy commanders will submit inventories by location of all supplies, materials and equipment in their possession.

b. The Home Ministry will send representatives to Occupation Force Commanders to receive supplies, materials, and equipment being returned to the Japanese Government.

c. The Home Ministry will maintain records of all such property so received and account for this property in such form that the disposition of all supplies, material, and equipment may be traced to the ultimate consumer.

4. The Government is informed that the supplies, materials, and equipment returned are for the purpose of civilian relief, and for use toward the restoration of Japanese civil economy to the extent that it can provide the essentials of food, clothing, and shelter for the Japanese civilian population. The use of these supplies, materials, and equipment for any other purposes other than the above, is forbidden.

3 BRITISH SUBMARINES SEVERED NIPPON CABLE

Operated by 2 Men, They Sneaked Into Singapore Harbor Blowing Up Also Cruiser

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 27.—Admiral Bruce Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, at a press conference on September 24 disclosed that the Japanese, Singapore and Hongkong marine cable was cut and a Japanese ship believed to be a light cruiser blown up by three British two-manned submarines, which sneaked into Singapore harbor three weeks before the Japanese surrendered.

Admiral Fraser said the submarines were a part of the British submarine forces placed under the commander of United States Rear Admiral James Fife. He added that three of these ships took part in the sinking of the German battleship Tirpitz in Norway.

Admiral Fraser in Chungking

Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, commander of the British Pacific Fleet, on September 25 paid a courtesy call on President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking, and was scheduled to return to Hongkong by plane, according to a Chungking report.

At a press conference held in Chungking on September 24, the admiral remarked that harbor facilities in Hongkong were very difficult at the moment. He said that he would devote all efforts to making those facilities suitable for naval use. He also said that he believed that the British Government would turn over a number of ships to the Chinese Government and that these would come from England.

Admiral Fraser added that Britain would keep its new fleet in the Far East. In the British Pacific Fleet, he added, there were six battleships, three aircraft carriers, two escort carriers, nine cruisers, and 32 destroyers.

Bloodless Revolt in Java

Domei

LONDON, September 27.—Java has been swept by the bloodless revolution, according to the dispatch from Batavia to Sunday's London Daily Sketch. The report said that the leader of the Free Indonesian Movement, Seekerne had declared himself president and announced the intention of forming a cabinet. The report added that the Javanese forces were maintaining order and that the safety of the Allied prisoners of war in Java had not been endangered by the revolution.

SEIZED NIPPON VESSELS TO MOVE ALL EVACUEES

Adm. Kinkaid Declares Ships Will Transport 1,500,000 Japanese From China

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 27.—Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, Commander of the United States 7th Fleet, who arrived here on September 24 to "pay his respect" to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Before he left for Shanghai, he disclosed to press correspondents that Japanese ships seized on the Chinese coast will be used to transport the estimated 1,5000,000 Japanese nationals in China back to the Japanese homeland.

The Admiral said the American objective is to move all Japanese citizens out of China even though the task is expected to take considerable time. He declared both combat and merchant Japanese ships will be used for mass evacuation.

He stated that the Chinese are anxious to have the Japanese evacuated because of possible disturbances, and added that the Chinese Government does not wish the Japanese troops to stay on in China as civilians but wants to be rid of them at once and for all.

The 7th Fleet Commander estimated that there were about 450 American war prisoners and internees in the Shanghai area. He said their condition was "vastly better" than expected after the conditions of the liberees he saw on Formosa.

He asserted that a number of liberated Allied prisoners still awaited transportation from the North China ports of Tientsin and Tsingtao, where mines have delayed rescue ships reaching the ports. Extensive minesweeping operations are underway in the Yellow Sea, although mines will make the Yellow Sea waters hazardous to navigation for several years, he said.

Amnesty for Indonesians

Domei

BATAVIA, September 27.—Dr. Charles O. van der Plas, Deputy Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies on September 27 offered an amnesty to the Indonesians who were acting politically during the Japanese occupation.

He said only exceptions would be war criminals who will be tried by the East Indies.

DATA GIVEN OF CAPACITY IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

PRO Releases Statistics Furnished by Commerce and Industry Ministry

Reports on the productive capacity of certain key Japanese industries, supplied by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Japanese Imperial Government, have been made available by the Economic and Scientific Section of General MacArthur's Headquarters, according to a report released on September 25 by the Public Relations Office. The Data compares the present capacity of production and manufacture, considerably impaired by war causes, with that at the end of 1944.

Covered are minerals, metals liquids, textiles, electric power and chemicals. Also there is a report on silk production and conversion of mulberry acreage to food crop production and shipping tonnage which Japan used for certain key commodities.

Gleaned from the reports is the following information:

Productive capability of coal for the year 1944 was 50,000,000 tons reduced by air raids, incomplete disbursement and other causes to 38,000,000 tons as of August 20, 1945.

Liquid Oil Decreased

In the field of liquid fuel, refined oil production decreased from 3,000,000 to 1,220,000 kiloliters, synthetic oil from 90,000 to 25,000 kiloliters, and alcohol from 135,000 to 96,000 kiloliters.

In iron manufacture, pig-iron production decreased from 4,000,000 metric tons to 2,500,000 metric tons; common steel from 4,500,000 to 3,500,000; and special steel from 1,000,000 to 600,000.

In light metals, aluminum dropped from 140,000 to 56,000 tons and magnesium from 6,000 to 4,200 tons.

Copper descended from 146,000 to 70,000 tons.

Textiles suffered least with rayon staying at 75,000,000 pounds, cotton substitutes dropped slightly from 170,000,000 to 160,000,000 pounds, while cotton textile decreased from 3,600,000 to 2,700,000 spindles.

Machinery Output Low

Productive machinery plumeted from value of ¥600,000,000 to ¥310,000,000, while automobiles went from 25,000 units down half to 12,500 units.

Gasoline dropped from 3,324,000 to 2,233,000 metric tons.

In electricity, coal power went from 1,500,000 to 500,000 kilowatts, and hydro-electric power maximum 5,820,000 and ordinary 2,600,000 kilowatts to maximum 5,900,000 and ordinary 2,650,000 kilowatts.

In the chemical industrial, ammonia dropped from 330,000 to 120,000 metric tons, arbite 370,000 to 330,000, cement 4,200,000 to 3,500,000, soda ash 140,000 to 120,000, caustic soda 180,000 to 144,000, concentrated sulfuric acid 920,000 to 850,000 and rubber goods from 60,000 to 28,000.

The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture reports the extent to which mulberry acreage has been converted to food crop acreage during the war and also includes an outline of the Japanese Government's estimate of the present silk situation and its prospects in the immediate future.

Data on Mulberry

Before 1940, mulberry acreage amounted to more than half a million cho (2.45 acres) and produced cocoons to a weight of some 90 million kan (8.27 pounds). The decrease in mulberry acreage and acreage obtained for food crops is as follows:

In 1940, mulberry acreage (in cho), 533,918.9; in 1941, 491,449.1, acreage converted 39,469.8; in 1942, 412,624.00 acreage and 81,826.1 converted, in 1943, 363,960.8 and 48,663.2; in 1944, 264,358.0 (actual survey) and 99,602.8; in 1945 (first 6 months), 214,358.000 and 50,000.0 or a total of 319,560.0 cho.

The Japanese Government plans an addition at conversion of 150,000 cho of mulberry acreage in food crop production in the course of the coming fall and winter. Present plans call or using a temporary conversion method; cutting back the mulberry branches at the base to prevent budding, but leaving the plant intact and subject to reconversion of the acreage for mulberry production.

Production of cocoons this year is to be 26 million kan, and that of raw silk 120,000 hyo (bales). Raw silk production has fallen to a greater extent than cocoon production, due to the wartime practice of using about 10 per cent of the production as short filaments to be woven into staple fiber textiles.

With an additional 110,000 cho of mulberry acreage planned for conversion this year this will leave only 60,000 cho of mulberry acreage which it is estimated will produce next year about 10 million kan of cocoons and 90,000 hyo of raw silk.

Following are the figures (in thousand tons) of shipping tonnage Japan used for key commodities, Years beginning from April 1, 1945 figures are for April to July, both inclusive.

A comparison by years of steamship transport shows: coal, 1944, 8,374.9; 1945, 1,617.4; iron ore, 1944, 1,084.9; 1945, 130.5; steel, 1944, 3,017.9, 1945, 207.41; salt, 1944, 828.6; 1945, 378.8; non-ferrous metals, 1944, 1,810.6; 1945, 215.9; types of cokes, 1944 294.4; 1945, 79.9 types of soda; 1944 294.4; 1945 79.9 types of soda; 1944, 11.6; 1945, 1.0; cement, 1944, 69.8; 1945, 5.2; types of oils, 1944, 51.5; 1945, 2.6; paper and pulp, 1944, 149.5; 1945, 21.7; cotton and wool, 1944, 29.0; 1945, 12.0; raw rubber, 1944, 13.0; 1945, nothing; lumber, 1944, 271.4; 1945, 19.2; grains, 1944, 1,188.2, 1945 927.5, sugar; 1944, 122.1; 1945, nothing; fertilizer, 1944, 999.4; 1945, 123.4; phosphates 1944, 77.4; 1945, 9.5; fodder 1944, 63.8; 1945, 1.8; fats and oils, 1944, 53.3; 1945, 14.2; other products, 1944, 172.1; 1945, 23.0; fishing in northern waters, 1944 69.1; and in 1945, nothing; total; 1945, 27,152.3, 1945 3,791.0; miscellaneous goods, 1945, 50.0; grand total, 1945, 3,842.0.

MacArthur Denies Japan Occupation To End in 6 Months

General Douglas MacArthur denied on September 25 that he said the occupation of Japan could end in six months. The official spokesman for the Allied Supreme Commander in Japan issued a statement to the press stating what the general did say "was that the occupation forces, under favorable conditions, could be reduced to minimum size in six months." The spokesman declared General MacArthur had "stated that the occupation itself might last many years."

ORDINANCE TO PRESERVE ALLIED PROPERTY ISSUED

Finance Ministry Takes Action To Comply With Order of Allied Headquarters

Concerning the preservation of the property of governments or nationals of the United Nations, regarding which an order was given the Japanese Government by the Allied Supreme Headquarters on September 15, a Finance Ministry Ordinance was issued on September 26.

This ordinance, which became immediately effectively, prohibits any dealings or acts which would cause the gaining, loss, damage changing, or moving, of property owned or controlled by government or nationals of the 51 United Nations. It instructs those holding, supervising or controlling such property after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia to preserve that property with utmost care, and also to report it to the Finance Minister by October 2.

Those who held, supervised, controlled, lost, or transferred to others outside the area in which the ordinance is enforced, property owned by governments or nationals of the United Nations, at any time prior to the promulgation and enforcement of the ordinance are also instructed to report such facts.

Those who acquired property owned by governments or nationals of the United Nations from the supervisor appointed according to the provisions of the Enemy Property Control Law and who had transferred the said property to others within the area where the ordinance is enforced, should without any delay inform the third party that the said property comes under the provisions of the present ordinance. Receiving this information, the third party in question has to report the fact to the Finance Minister within one week.

Those violating these instructions will be punished by imprisonment of not more than three years or a fine of not more than ¥5,000.

Upon the promulgation of this ordinance, the Finance Ministry decided to dispatch officials to all parts of the country to expedite compliance with, and examination of the property coming under, its provisions.

Leaving For Korea

Domei

YENAN, September 26.—The Shantung branch of the Korean Independence League and the Shantung Korean Voluntary Army will shortly leave for Korea, according to a report from the Shantung front dated September 20.

HIS MAJESTY, MACARTHUR MEET AT U.S. EMBASSY

Hold 35-Minute Talk Yesterday; Emperor Thanks General For His Efforts

His Majesty the Emperor called on General Douglas MacArthur at the American Embassy at 10 a.m. on September 27, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Household Department the same day.

Thanks MacArthur

As is seen from the announcement of the Imperial Household Department, His Majesty the Emperor called on General Douglas MacArthur at the American Embassy at Enokizaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, at 10 a.m. on September 27.

Attired in morning coat and wearing a top hat, His Imperial Majesty in a black-colored automobile left the Imperial Palace at 9:55 a.m. for the American Embassy. Grand Chamberlain Admiral Hisanori Fujita was privileged to share the tonneau of the Imperial limousine. His Imperial Majesty was also accompanied by Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, Chamberlain Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji and others. No street traffic control was enforced, due to the fact that all was informal.

On His Imperial Majesty's arrival at the embassy, General MacArthur greeted the Imperial visitor. His Imperial Majesty shook hands with General MacArthur. General MacArthur leading the way, His Imperial Majesty, accompanied by Interpreter Katsuzo Okumura only entered General MacArthur's room.

His Imperial Majesty thanked General MacArthur for his efforts and exchanged words on the visit. A 35-minute conversation then followed between His Imperial Majesty and General MacArthur.

His Imperial Majesty left the embassy at 10:35 a.m. for the Imperial Palace returning there at 10:45 a.m. The Imperial visit was solely arranged out of the Imperial will, it is learned.

DOMEI LIKELY TO FOLD UP

Furuno to Recommend Dissolution at Next Board's Meeting

Inosuke Furuno, president of the Domei News Agency, reported on September 25 that the agency will probably disband and that he would recommend its dissolution at the next board of directors' meeting.

Mr. Furuno noted that three major Tokyo dailies were considering the formation of a new agency and that it would be impossible to make both ends meet if Domei attempted to compete.

It will be recalled that General MacArthur's order on September 24 directing the Japanese Government to remove its control from the press stripped Domei of the special privileges it had as Japan's Government operated news agency.

UP RESUMES NEWS SERVICE

Distributed to Shanghai Post and Mercury and Shanghai Herald

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 27.—The United Press has resumed its English language service to newspapers in Shanghai, distributing world news report to the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury and to the morning Shanghai Herald.

The Post and Mercury published its first edition here since Pearl Harbor. The Herald is published by the Song Chuan Pao, a Chinese newspaper firm which during the war published the National Herald at Chungking. The Herald has taken over the plant of the Shanghai Times which was closed by the Chinese Government for its collaborationist activities during the war.

97th Division in Yokohama

Troops of the 97th Infantry Division, first division from the European theater to arrive in Japan, are unloading in the Yokohama port where they will replace the veteran Pacific 43rd Division, according to a PRO announcement on Wednesday. The 97th saw front line combat action in the Ruhr area of Germany. Transportation used in bringing this division to Japan will be used in returning the veteran 43rd Division to the United States.

China Sending Army Here

CHUNGKING, September [illegible]—China will send its occupation troops to Japan, the Chinese Government spokesman stated today. The size of the force will be worked out in future necessities, he added.

RE-EDUCATION OF JAPAN SAID LONG-TERM PROJECT

U.S. Scribe Says Liberal Elements Among Japanese Educators Have Come Forward

Domei

NEW YORK, September 26.—The New York Times correspondent Robert Trumbull, in a dispatch from Tokyo on September 22, said the re-education of the Japanese people to convert this nation of 78,000,000 from a totalitarian war machine to a peacefully-inclined democracy is not an overnight step. It will take years and probably could not be accomplished at all without the cooperation of Japanese leaders. Mr. Trumbull continued:

"General Douglas MacArthur is getting that cooperation, but Emperor Hirohito's rescript ending the war and urging his people to peaceful and cultural pursuits was the greatest single stride made toward the Allied goal.

"While the Emperor's rescript did halt the headlong rush of the Japanese nation to its own destruction and did turn the nation's passionate hatred of the Americans to at least passive acceptance of occupation, actual conversion of the Empire from authoritarianism to democracy is distinctly a long-term project that one foreign educator here estimated would take 15 years.

"Although re-education through such media as newspapers, radio, magazines and films will be to some extent compulsory through strict censorship, the reformation of schools must be carried out by the Japanese themselves with American suggestion and encouragement.

"That is the view of officers on General MacArthur's Supreme Headquarters staff charged with converting the Japanese school system from the assembly line for jingoists into a factory of peace and goodwill. The liberal element among Japanese educators who have always existed though they were necessarily silent during the war, have now come forward and have already taken a firm hold of the reins of leadership in the Japanese new order as it affects youth.

"All re-education instruments—newspapers, radio, magazines, motion pictures—are administered through General MacArthur's "Information Dissemination Section" headed by Brigadier-General Bonner F. Fellers, military secretary to the Supreme Commander, with Colonel J. Woodall Greene as executive officer. The director of the Education Section dealing with schools is Major Harold G. Henderson on leave from Columbia University where he headed the Japanese Department after five years' research experience in Japan.

"The leader of the new educational thought among the Japanese themselves is the Education Minister in Higashikuni's Cabinet. He is Tamon Maeda, for many years in charge of the Japan Institute in New York. While in the New York post, Maeda fought constantly to prevent his government from converting the Institute into a propaganda bureau.

"Major Henderson has his office on the sixth floor of the Tokyo Radio Station JOAK and though he is in almost continual conference with Japanese educators who come in with their own suggestion as to how democratic teachings might best be inculcated into the Japanese educational system.

'Negative work'—elimination of objectionable teaching—has already been accomplished.

"Japanese teachers are at work going through textbooks to find anti-democratic material. These are reported to Major Henderson as they are discovered. Teachers are simply instructed for the time being to eliminate them from curriculum. Later, there will be new textbooks. Meanwhile, little essays and parables that up to now have indoctrinated Japanese youth with the Bushido spirit will simply not be read in classrooms.

"These and military games that until mid-August were the feature of primary school life are at this moment things of the past. The problem remaining is the working out of positive programs such as introduction into Japanese schools of courses in civics. This project is complicated by the fact that the Japanese do not even have the word for civics—and nothing could be more illustrative of what Major Henderson is up against. 'Our job is not to tell the Japanese what to do,' Major Henderson says, 'but to know what they are doing and make suggestions. We hope that democratic re-education of Japan will be an indigenous growth on a new soil of freedom and liberalism."

"Shortly, there will be formed a young men's organization to replace the demolished structure of the youth movement of totalitarian Japan, which was abolished on August 25. These groups will be local rather than under the central government. Major Henderson said: 'Japan now lacks many things that we take for granted. They have had no foundation in Greek logic, therefore they don't think logically. They have had no Roman law, therefore the contract that would mean one thing to the American means something else entirely to the Japanese. They have never had either Christian philosophy or democratic practice. They are capable of absorbing these things, as witness our own Nisei."

Occupation of Nanking And Pukow Completed By Chinese Sixth Army

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 25.—The newly organized Sixth Army completed the taking over of the Nanking and Pukow area, and the Japanese troops and residents in Nanking are segregated within a definite area. The government of Hupei province returned to Wuchang and the government of Hunan is now moving to Changsha. Wu Chi-wei, Chairman of Hunan province, is planning to remove the provincial government to Changsha before the Double Ten festival which falls on October 10.

HONAN PROVINCE SUFFERS BIG DAMAGE DURING WAR

N.Y. Times Scribe Declares 20 Per Cent of People Killed By Japanese

Domei

NEW YORK, September 27.—Human suffering and material damage in its war with Japan is exemplified by the report on the effects of the war in Honan Province issued in Chungking by members of Honan People's Political Council. Tillman Durdin, New York Times correspondent, revealed on September 22.

He said that Honan which means "south of river" lies mostly south of the Yellow River and east of the mountain barrier separating Szechwan from Central China. The dusty flat plains of north-central Honan cradled the Chinese civilization and two of China's most ancient capitals. Loyang and Kaifeng lie just south of the Yellow River in Honan.

Political Council members estimate that 20 per cent of the province's 18,000,000 persons died during the war, many as direct casualties of battles, bombings and Japanese occupation brutalities.

The first Japanese invasion of the province came in 1938 but not before the Yellow River dikes had been opened and big streams of flood waters pouring the southeast across Honan had temporarily halted the enemy. The council gave no figures on the damage caused to the diversion of the river but said, "civilian losses were tremendous in both lives and materials."

After 1938 the Japanese gradually spread throughout Honan. During the great westward push in 1944 they captured Loyang and finally all of Honan except three counties.

Many Cities Razed

"Countless houses and buildings have been destroyed by the war in Honan," the Political Council leaders said. "Fire has swept many larger cities. Men were killed, and women and girls were raped and 80 per cent of cattle were slaughtered. During the last eight years the people of Honan have hardly escaped a single day the swords and bayonets of the Japanese."

Two Council leaders said that Honan has suffered more than any other province during the war but probably the same claim would be made by Honan where the Japanese launched five campaigns before they could capture the central Changsha region or Hopeh where guerrilla warfare turned the whole countryside into a battleground resulting in a constant terrible drain on the peasants.

First newspapers to come out of liberated Hankow disclose that the city is two-thirds destroyed and is without water or electricity. Goods are scarce and food is short because of lack of communications.

The Central China Daily News which is a Kuomintang organ comments on the reported government order by which Japanese civilians in China can become naturalized Chinese. The Paper stresses the generosity of the order and points out the Chinese characteristic of "not remembering old grudges." It says that to treat the Japanese like they have treated the Chinese would be "against our principles."

The paper says that Japanese merchants in Hankow who are unable to leave within the given time limit because of business reasons would be allowed to stay.

Boxer Joe Louis Decorated

Domei

NEW YORK, September 27.—Sergeant Joe Louis, world heavyweight boxing champion, on September 24 was awarded the Legion of Merit by Major General Clarence H. Kells, Commanding General of the New York Port of Embarkation. The citation read in part that Sergeant Louis not only had been a "model soldier" but has entertained 2,000,000 soldiers in many parts of the world "by frequent boxing exhibition which entitled considerable risk to his boxing future as heavyweight champion of the world."

BELL INTRODUCES BILL FOR FREE TRADE WITH P.I.

Advocates It Run for 20 Years; Also Wants Filipino Funds Freed From Treasury

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Chairman C Jasper Bell of the House Insular Committee on September 24 introduced a legislation designed to provide free trade with the Philippines for 20 years.

Another bill introduced by Representative Bell, Missouri Democrat, would release the Philippine funds impounded in the treasury.

Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines Resident Commissioner, in a speech on the House floor had asked 20 years of free trade with the United States beginning with the day the Philippines became independent.

Representative Bell said in his statement that the "bill permitting 20 years of free trade will be the tool by which life can be restored to the Philippine economy. Without a long period of free trade, as cornerstone for rehabilitation of the islands, he declared, America might have to spend huge sums of money in war damage to get the Philippine economy restored to the level enjoyed before the Japanese occupation."

The Missouri Solon stated that his second bill would release immediately approximately $31,000,000 of vegetables oil import collections now in the United States Treasury. Under the present law, these funds would not be released before the date of independence.

Asks 20 Years Free Trade

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines Resident Commissioner, today proposed free trade between the Philippines and the United States for 20 years "from the day of independence."

Philippine independence is scheduled for July 4, 1946.

Speaking on the floor of the House, General Romulo declared the "Filipinos are asking for free trade for a period of 20 years from the day of independence." He also said the Philippines would need 31,500,000 to repair war damage, but added that the settlement of this question would not be affected by the date of independence.

The Resident Commissioner recalled that the law establishing free trade between the United States and the Philippines had been passed in 1909 and "stood substantially unchanged in effect almost up to the time of the Japanese invasion in 1941." He added in part:

"In 1909 when this law was passed, free trade was not asked by the Filipinos—indeed it was opposed by their leaders.

"Our formerly diffused foreign trade was in the course of subsequent years compressed as to 72 per cent of its volume into one market. The effect has been that we lost other markets in which our judge had been active for so many decades in the past. But the effect commercially and financially upon our national wealth was immense and raised us to heights of considerable prosperity. In the meantime, our islands had become the sixth largest customer in the consumption of American export goods.

"Today, in a land where famine stalks through the ruins, it is seriously proposed that we shall start upon our existence as an independent nation facing the gradual imposition of the tariff rate both in the United States and the Philippines. Then after a period of time, there will no longer exist any free trade between your country and ours. This is a threat to the stability of nearly three-quarters of our present commerce and it will lead to confusion and depression.

"American exports to the islands will be gradually restricted by raising the tariff rates against them and this, at a time when your country is making prodigious plans for expansion of its own foreign trade, there would be consideration of probable effects of a lowering of our standards of living by the restriction of our trade.

"This is a rule which works both ways. You will lose trade with us in proportion as we have to surrender your markets. This will be no more to our liking than to that of the American manufacturers and exporters who will have to meet the tariff barriers in the Philippines rising year by year. We shall ask you for better terms. We shall ask of you a full 20 years more of this free trade to enable us to recover completely from the destruction of this war so that we may establish the new Republic upon solid foundations."

Normandie Declared Surplus

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The luxury liner Normandie has been declared as surplus by the Navy.

Lumberjacks in U.S. Strike in Northwest Over Wage Dispute

Nearly 60,000 American Federation of Labor lumber workers walked out on Monday from some 500 Pacific Northwest logging camps in a wage dispute, the workers asking for a minimum wage of $1.10 an hour on an industry basis, according to a Washington report on Wednesday. Meanwhile in New York City some 15,000 elevator operators and maintainance workers in 1,800 Manhattan buildings quit their jobs out of dissatisfaction with the War Labor Board's decision, which authorized a $28 pay for a 44-hour work week. The operators have been getting $30 for a 48-hour week.

U.S. NAVY PLANS DISPOSING WAR PLANTS AS SURPLUS

Huge Sum Involved in Data Disclosed by Hansel Before House Members

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Assistant Secretary of Navy H. Struve Hensel, testifying before the House Naval Affairs Committee on September 24 on Postwar navy said the Navy Department will dispose of nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of war plants and another $780,000,000 worth of other war facilities as surplus.

The list of surplus properties included 126 industrial plants and shipyards which were turned over to the surplus property Administration for disposal. The list did not include naval establishments in technical sense such as navy yard, naval ordnance plant, naval air base, training station or any part of any such establishment nor did it contain any property acquired for naval use but used by contractors in performing their war contracts.

The list which Secretary Hensel submitted to the committee also included 58 Government-owned complete plants which will not be declared surplus until their war production is completed.

He recommended that as many as possible of plants that are excess to peacetime requirements of naval aviation should be sold or leased to aircraft manufacturers. He also made similar recommendations for the ship building industry.

Revamping Shore Setup

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal announced plans on September 24 to streamline the administrative organization of the Navy's shore establishments. In an order to all ships and stations, Secretary Forrestal outlined the plan to become effective on or before December 1.

The order calls for all shipbuilding and activities at each of the nine navy corps and two naval dry docks to be integrated within a compact ordination to be designated as the "U.S. Naval Shipyard."

In each locality the shipyard plus other naval activities formerly in or adjacent to navy yards such as hospitals, supply depots, ammunition depots, prisons, receiving stations and others will be grouped under on overall organization to be known as the "United States Naval Base."

Keynes Satisfied by Talks

Lord Keynes, noted British economist, now visiting Washington is said to be satisfied with American cooperation and understanding in his financial talks with American Government authorities, according to a Washington report on Wednesday. It said that American financial experts are considering using half of America's 5,000 bullion reserve as the basis for credit, and that gold will not be sent across the Atlantic but will be translated into dollars on the British side.

NOMURA POINTS OUT WAY TO BUILD A NEW JAPAN

Former Ambassador to U.S. Also Outlines Reasons Why Nippon Was Defeated

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to the United States, now member of the Privy Council, discusses the problem of how to bring into being a Japan based on morality in an interview in the Yomiuri-Hochi.

He devotes the first part of his interview to a discussion of how Japan came to be defeated. He brings out that Japan had no confidence, that a country based on public opinion is strong, and that the speed of America was a large factor in the defeat of Japan.

Admiral Nomura has been living in the village of Matsuzato in Higashi-yamanashi-gun, Yamanashi prefecture, since he lost his house in an air raid on Tokyo. He gave his interview on September 22.

Admiral Nomura says:

The thought was ever present in my mind that Japan did not stand to gain in the least from a war with the United States and that for that reason Japan must not go to war with the United States under any circumstances.

There is no speech for me to utter in the face of the fact that we are confronted with the unfortunate result which has been brought about by the action which was disapproved of by me.

That Japan must not go to war with the United States was also the opinion of the Navy.

From military and economic points of view it was easy to see the wrong of action in going to war with the United States.

Militarily, it was patent that in case of a Japanese-American war the principal battles would have to be fought in the air and on the sea.

In that case, in face of its strategic position Japan would easily become objects for fatal attacks by America in fields connected with the securing of the navigation of vessels, safety of passages on the sea, and defense of coasts.

As a matter of fact, not long after we were actually in the war, we found America could improve its position at a greater speed than we imagined it was capable of. As early as August 1942 America had in the Solomons and Guadalcanal Island the first of the series of successes that eventually led to victory over Japan.

Out of my conviction on the position in which Japan would be placed if it went to war with America, I had a wish at the time I entered the Abe Cabinet as Foreign Minister in the days before the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and America that there would not be a development of Japan's continental policy that might lead to the worst situation between Japan and America, and while I was in the Cabinet I endeavored for the relaization of this hope.

Unfortunately the Abe Cabinet was short-lived.

Japan's continental policy eventually developed into one of occupation, of China after that of Manchuria, then of islands in the south, and then of French Indo-China.

Japan showed no sign of giving a guarantee that there would be a halt to its expansionist policy it was in the process of expansion.

This Japanese expansion prompted America to think that like Nazi Germany Japan was craving for a dominion over Asia. This opinion became definite in the minds of Americans till I had to accept at the time of my arrival at my post of Ambassador to America that the Japanese-American relations were threatened with collapse.

When I was asked to serve as Ambassador to America for the first time, I showed great hesitation in accepting. I allowed half a year to elapse before I made up my mind to serve.

I could not bring myself to accept at once because I knew that the opposition of the lower officers of the fighting forces who had real power could make impossible the enforcement of a decision of the Cabinet and that plans approved by the Cabinet were in danger of being upset by the forces at any moment.

It was not until I had received words of advance from men in the Navy that I decided to undertake the task of representing Japan in America at a momentous period in the history of Japanese-American relations.

In August, 1941, the proposal was made by Prime Minister Konoye of a peace talk between him and President Roosevelt on the sea in the Pacific.

The reply to the proposal was to the effect that President Roosevelt, as Chief Executive of the United States would like to see all pending questions settled in preliminary negotiations before entering the proposed conference on the sea.

The preliminary negotiations to the proposed peace conference which subsequently started did not make progress, and the hope of peace between Japan and America became faint.

With the formation of the Tojo Cabinet in October 1941, the situation between Japan and America began to show a phase with less and less hope of improvement in the relations of the two countries.

I seemed to see a ray of hope at the time Mr. Kurusu came to America as a special envoy. But at last the Japanese-American situation entered on a stage where there was no hope of saving it. With the attack upon Pearl Harbor, we entered into a state of war.

The tremendous economic power of the United States constituted the economic reason why an amicable solution should be found of the question of relations between Japan and America. There was a vision of the enormous industrial power of America, the latent wonderful productive capacity of America, which would be brought into full play when the vast industrial undertakings in America were made to turn out munitions, and in addition the advanced state of the productive technique possessed by America, in relation to the poor productive capacity and the undeveloped state of the industrial technique of Japan.

But in Japan the people tended to belittle American rearmament plans and programs of producing munitions with astronomical figures each time they were published. Unwarrantedly optimistic reports gained currency that the people in America would rise in revolution in event of the war becoming protracted on the ground that theirs was a country of public opinion. Obviously these reports were unfounded. It might be said that America was strong just because it was a country of public opinion. The American people can impeach the President at once if he misgoverns, and in such a case both the President and the party to which he belongs are bound to suffer defeat in the next general election. Thus an American President respects public opinion greatly. President Roosevelt was charged by a section of the public in his country with being a dictator, which kept in view the fact that he had a record, unparalleled in the history of American politics, of four elections to President. Some people in Japan decided that he was in reality a dictator. Yet few have paid greater attention to public opinion than he and few have desired more greatly to govern in a manner pleasing to the American people. He always watched the wishes of the public as expressed by way of the newspaper or the radio, and was anxious about avoiding anything in the way of government that might run counter to the will of the people. The thoroughness with which he was a democrat was the secret of his elections to President on four occasions.

Thus it was that when the iron law that Japan and America should not fight was discarded for Japan and the war between Japan and America began with the attack upon Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt took the stand that at Pearl Harbor America was attacked by Japan unawares, and repeatedly stated that this is a fact which will not be forgotten by himself and all the American people behind him for ever and that America needs to settle accounts as long as the war continues.

The reverse suffered by Japan in the sea battle of Midway Island in May, 1942 and the counter-attack of the American forces in the battle of Guadalcanal Island in August of the same year ushered in a period that was marked with a greater increase than generally imagined in the speed of American action in a counter-offensive, and eventually Japan was defeated completely.

Japan, whose navy was inferior, had since the commencement of hostilities between it and America an established plan of operations in naval battles. It was based on the formula of reducing by degrees the strength of the American fleet. It was planned to cut into the strength of the American fleet through surprise attacks by torpedo flotillas, which were the favorite mode of warfare of the Japanese navy and to engage the enemy in a decisive battle when an equilibrium between the strengths of the two opposing fleets was established or when the Japanese navy had acquired a superior position.

As the Americans increased their knowledge of this method of warfare in which the Japanese navy took pride, the Japanese attacks upon the American fleet became less and less efficient.

The American brought its scientific power into full play. The superiority of weapons, the results of the successful application of the scientific power at its command, pressed into service on the front by America

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Czech Government To Demand Portions Of Land in Silesia

Domei

LONDON, September 27.—Czechoslovakia is prepared to demand parts of the Silesian territory which was awarded to Poland by the Potsdam agreement, the Czech radio reported on September 22. It quoted Deputy Premier Joseph David as saying the demands which reiterated Czech insistence that Teschen be returned would be sent to the peace conference in London.

STRIKE STILL ON IN TRIESTE

No Street Trams Running and Shops Reported Closed

The general strike in Trieste is in its second day and Royal engineers and German war prisoners are unloading essential supplies from the ships in the harbor, says a September 25 London report.

BBC correspondent, John Nixon, reports that Trieste is quiet again today. No trams are running and shops are closed. There are pickets at the docks and in the streets.

A group of strikers tried to pull Italian women from a military truck in which they were going to work in an Allied office, but stopped on appearance of British military police.

British and American military police are carrying out joint patrol of the city.

Norway Gets U.S. Loan

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Leo Crowley, U.S. Foreign Economic Administrator, disclosed on September 21 that a $50,000,000 loan to Norway has been accepted by the Norwegian Government. The loan to Norway marks the fourth loan to foreign Governments approved in recent weeks. Earlier, financial assistance to Denmark, Chile and Turkey had been voted.

War Output Recorded

The Times in London has just published for circulation abroad a 42-page record of British war production, according to a London report on Wednesday. It shows how British industries adapted themselves to the need of the hours and achieved good results, despite gruelling air attacks and inevitable shortage of supplies.

Laval Files Protest

Domei

PARIS, September 26.—Pierre Laval, former Vichy Premier, whose preliminary examination closed on Saturday, protested that it ended too soon and that he was not questioned on a number of points which would have favored his case.

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COMMITTEE OF 21 PLANS CREATION OF LABOR BODY

Inaugural Meeting of New Association Set Oct. 3 at Marunouchi Kaikan

A new Labor Association will be established shortly through the joint efforts of official and private circles in accordance with the measures adopted to cope with the problems attending demobilization.

The new association is to take the place of the Japan Association for Service to the State Through Labor, which will go out of existence with the end of this month, having lost its raison d'etre owing to the termination of the war.

The Association for Service to the State Through Labor was established in June, 1943, as a body under the direct fold of the Government, in order to cope with problems attending daily wage earners. Among its tasks were the heightening of the labor service spirit among daily wage earners, and the enforcement of labor control in accordance with the National Mobilization Law.

Preparations for the foundation of the new Labor Association are now being pushed by a committee of 21 under the leadership of Shonosuke Nakaya, and the inaugural meeting is to be held at the Marunouchi Kaikan, from 3:30 p.m. on October 3. Activity is to be started at once.

Relief measures for daily wage earners will be among the chief objects of the new association, which will also play the role of a vocational employment office. Besides, it will engage in such charitable activities as to provide simple lodging, food, and clothing, and in such relief measures as unemployment insurance. Besides, in filling the requirements for labor in the fields of construction and transportation as required by the Allied Occupation Forces, it will play a controlling part similar to that played by the old Service to the State Through Labor Association.

Essentially, the main task of the new association will be to smooth the operation of all measures for the postwar demobilization. Thus, it will mean the first constructive step to cope with the unemployment problem which is bound to be aggravated hereafter.

Being a private organization, it will be different from the old association which was a public body organized by the State. It will throughout engage in social policies and enterprises. Its president and vice-president will be picked by the recommendation of the board of directors. Its status will be that of public foundation. It is also planned that the association shall be given a sound financial basis.

ILLEGAL KILLING OF CATTLE

Government Plans Taking Drastic Steps to Prohibit Practice

In view of the frequency of the illegal killing of cows, pigs and horses following the termination of the war, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry together with the Home Ministry are expected to adopt drastic measures in the near future to prohibit this practice.

Despite scarcity of fodder, stockraising has been on the increase during the war. Particularly, the raising of cows has been encouraged because of the urgent need of milk, meat and fertilizer. In 1942 2,188,742 cows were raised, and the number increased to 2,400,012 in the following year and in 1944 to 2,424,662.

As to pigs, in 1942, 670,132 were raised but in the following year the number decreased to 515,673 and in 1944, it showed a further decrease the total number of pigs numbering only 424,293. Goats which numbered 322,131 in 1942 increased to 387,219 in 1944. The number of horses showed a great increase numbering 1,500,000 in 1944.

Due to the shortage of fodder and constant air raids, the unlawful killing of cattle became rampant this year and meat and pork were sold on the black market. Because of the constant killing of cattle, the number of cows decreased to 1,500,000 and that of pigs to 400,000. Though the number of goats has shown some increase, goat milk is not sufficient to make up for the shortage of milk.

Takaishi Heads Mainichi

Shingoro Takaishi, chairman of the board of directors in the Mainichi Shimbun, was elected by and from among the directors for the newspaper's president on Tuesday succeeding Shintaro Okumura. Mr. Okumura was recommended for the post as adviser.

River Navigation Prohibited

Navigation in the Kii Channel, Tomogashima Channel between Kii Peninsula and Awajishima and in the Naruto Channel has been prohibited since September 24 until further notice, according to orders received from the Allied Forces.

American Army Surgeon Rushes to Bedside Of Little Japanese Girl, Saves Her Life

How a U.S. Army surgeon saved the life of a Japanese girl who was seriously ill at a remote mountain resort, by rushing to her bedside in his "jeep" in the middle of the night to administer medical treatment, was revealed by the Asahi. Mentioning the fact that Japanese physicians these days have made it a practice to refuse their professional services unless the patients shower them with gifts of rice vegetables, or other vital commodities that are hard to obtain, the paper points out the kind-hearted attitude of the American doctor as a pattern of that true spirit of service which seems to have been altogether forgotten by the medical profession of this country.

Mitsuko, eleven-year-old daughter of Otojiro Kawamura, managing director of the Kirin Beer Company, developed a high fever on the night of September 23 at the family's dispersion home in Sengokubara, Hakone. Despite the efforts made by her mother, Mrs. Toyoko Kawamura, and her elder sister, Kyoko, the fever would not abate. As Mitsuko kept complaining of pains, and something seemed to be wrong with her breathing, Mrs Kawamura concluded that her daughter must be suffering from an acute attack of pneumonia. Thus it was decided that Kyoko was to go to town and take the first morning train to summon a physician.

Armed with a torchlight, Kyoko left home and set out for Odawara the nearest railway station. Noticing a car coming up from behind her, she thought she would ask for a lift, and hailed the driver. As the car stopped, Kyoko found it was an American Army jeep driven by an officer, to whom she told her story.

It was fortunate that Kyoko spoke very fluent English, for the family had long lived abroad since Mr. Kawamura had been a branch manager of the Mitsubishi Trading Company in London.

Hearing her story, the American officer told her that he happened to be an Army surgeon and said he would examine the sick girl himself. So Kyoko got into the car and the two rushed back on the mountain path to the Kawamura home, where the case was indeed diagnosed as pneumonia.

Mrs. Kawamura suggested penicillin, which she had read about in the papers, but the American physician replied that this drug was very difficult to administer, and promised to bring another good medicine. He rushed down the mountain road in his jeep, and presently was back again, bringing with him not only the medicine, but also some handsome presents for sick little Mitsuko. Before leaving, he gave minute directions on how to use the medicine.

And indeed, the drug worked wonders. After three or four does the fever went down entirely, and Mitsuko is now almost recovered. Meanwhile, the Kawamuras have been thinking hard how they could repay the kindness of the American Army surgeon to whom they are so deeply indebted.

Nomura Points Out Way To Build a New Japan

(Continued From Page 2)

and the wonderful power of replenishing armaments, made possible by the enormous productive capacity possessed by America, were factors in Japan's defeat. In point of speed, which is a decisive factor in a war, Japan was behind America in all branches of fighting power. Let me cite an example. The peacetime strength of the standing army of America was from 150,000 to 200 000 men and its peacetime strength of the is a decisive factor in a war. Japan was behind America in all branches of fighting power. Let me cite an example. The peacetime strength of the standing army of America was from 150,000 to 200 000 men and its peacetime strength of the navy in the neighborhood of 120,000. These are strengths differing not much from those of Japan. But things were different when it came to mobilizing. In America, where the cultural level is high and scientific education general, the men drafted could be made to handle complex moders weapons after a short period of training. The speed in America of getting supplies to the front was great. Especially notable was the shortness of the time required in training air pilots in America. A man became a good pilot in America after 100 hours of training in flight. In Japan a man took several times as much time to make himself a pilot. The very fact that would be airmen in Japan had to be given elementary instruction in the art of handling the plane showed that Japan was at a terrible handicap in changing from a peacetime to a wartime footing.

Japan now finds itself confronted with the task of constructing a nation based on peace. What are the essential conditions of a pacifist Japan? I should think that chief among them are the stimulation of the sense of morality in the people. Morality forms the foundation of everything worth while in life. The question of how you think things and how you look at things is after all one of morality. There is a markedly weakened sense of morality among the people due to the conditions of war which have prevailed since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident more than 10 years ago. We read about evils done by the Japanese forces in the newspapers. It seems that even the armed force have morally degenerated compared with former times. There was the daily experience of the weakened hold of morality upon the people during the war, and there is even today. In the cities and towns and agricultural villages we come across endless instances showing how lacking the people are in training in the performance of their duties as members of the community in every field of daily activity. The thing for the people to do now is to cultivate the sense of morality and to build up a Japan following pacific lines and collaborating with all other countries.

Our country has been reduced to the status of a fourth-class country. But that constitutes no reason why we should lose our sense of self-respect. There must be an end of that attitude based on the feeling of narrow patriotism and misplaced self-respect that was much in evidence in Japan during the war, an attitude that assumed that the Japanese were the only respectable people in the world, that considered anything done by Japan right as it was based on justice, branded all things and institutions from abroad as contrary to the national structure of Japan, and rejected the idea of adopting and assimilating the scientific civilization of the West on the ground that Japan, with is peerless national structure, had a glorious spiritual civilization of its own. Otherwise it is hopeless to build up a pacifist Japan. The patriotism and self-respect of the Japanese people, especially that fostered during the war, is too narrow to be of any use to the world at large, a state which is partly ascribable to the fact that it has been exploited by a section of bigoted upholders of the doctrine of national spirit. We are apt to suspect that the Japanese people have been branded by all the people of the world as a race, biased, self-centered, and unmanageable.

The area of Japan today is that which it had at the time of the Meiji Restoration. It is in this narrow area that the population of Japan of 70,000,000, twice as large as that Japan had immediately before the Sino-Japanese war, has to subsist. It is patent that it is impossible to support it under a regime based only on agriculture. Needless to say, all measures for the placing of all available land under cultivation and for the increase of the production of foodstuffs should be quickly enforced. But while it is impossible for Japan to exist an agricultural country alone, it must carry on commercial and industrial activities compatible with peace side by side with the cultivation of land. It happens that the Command of the Allied Forces is adopting a sympathetic attitude toward Japan in this respect, and with the understanding and help of the Command Japan should engage in commercial and industrial activities in addition to agricultural.

The way in which things are done by Japan presents a sharp contrast. There is much in the formalism which is prevailing in Japan that makes us ponder. What must we do in order to be able to do things as efficiently and rationally as they are done in America? A solution lies in the reform of education. It is clear that an end must be made of the system of education in which the utmost stress is placed on the spiritual side of things and that there should be an endeavor to promote scientific civilization. We see a need for spiritual education based on long-range views on things in the world. But any such spiritual educaiton must be lined with scientific education. At the time B-29's were over Japan the people were urged through the newspaper and over the radio to fight energetically. The things needed in order to meet the B-29's were fighters. But there were few fighters then in the skies which were dominated by B-29's. All talk about the need of energetic fighting on the ground made no difference in the situation. We must meet planes by planes. Without planes fighting was out of the question.

The disbandment of the Japanese forces will be completed shortly. As Japan is not allowed to possess armed forces, I do not feel like throwing in sand in addition to earth over the body of the Japanese forces which has been placed in the grave. But I should like to point out that the military clique needs to be conscious of its responsibility for the war and the bureaucrats must get rid of their ideas based on opportunism. To speak plainly, those who have led Japan in the past must realize their responsibility and give their place to young men with right ideas. All measures necessary to bring a pacifist Japan into being must be undertaken at once.

APPLIED ARTS INDUSTRY TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Demand for Souvenirs, Gifts Greatly Stimulated by Occupation Forces

Japanese fine art objects and their industrial applications, which used to enjoy world fame in prewar days, are being promised another boom now with the return of peace. In particular the members of the Allied Nations' occupation forces are most actively stimulating the production of such applied art goods which are in brisk demand among them to send or take home as souvenirs and gifts for their home folks.

This branch of Japanese industry, in particular the manufacture of richly embroidered textiles, porcelain goods, and lacquerware, was particularly hard hit during the war on account of the shortage of labor and materials. Moreover, the price control regulations and the "July 7" ordinance prohibiting the manufacture and sale of so-called luxury goods practically brought this line of business to a standstill. Besides, the prohibition of the use of leather and various metals further impeded the output of such goods.

Under the policy adopted for the preservation of certain peculiar working techniques, continuation of work during wartime was possible only for a few very special kinds of industrial arts, through the offices of the "Japan Fine Arts and Applied Arts Control Association." A system was thus established which provided for the manufacture of certain objects, subject to special permission, and limited to the total amount of ¥12,00,000 a year.

In spite of the long years of strict retrenchment, a brisk desire to take up production again is being observed at the various applied arts manufacturing centers. From the areas which have suffered comparatively little war damage, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been receiving applications continuously, demanding additional supplies of materials for increased production, through the offices of the Fine Arts and Applied Arts Control Association.

Such applications were received from Kyoto Prefecture concerning dyed textiles; from Ishikawa Prefecture for Kutani porcelain, inlay work, Kaga dyed textiles, and Wajima lacquerware; from Tokyo for dyed goods and metal ware; from Takaoka for copper and lacquerware; from Aizu and Tsugaru for lacquerware.

Also the areas which suffered heavy war damage are now making all-out efforts to revive the production of their famed products in which they used to take just pride. Fukuoka Prefecture is taking up again the manufacture of Hakata textiles, Saga Prefecture the making of Arima and Imari porcelain, and Nagoya the work of cloisonne. Other products which are starting to be manufactured again include the pongee of Yuki, the dappled cotton fabric of Narumi, the Shunkei lacquerware of Gifu, the tableware of Niigata, and the iron kettles of Nambu.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which has already abolished the restrictions on the use of such materials as leather, copper, and iron, also expects shortly the repellation of the July 7 ban, the price regulations, and other control laws. Thereafter, control is supposed to be left to the voluntary measures of the industry itself.

For the time being, the system of extraordinary permits is expected to be widely expanded. In this connection, it goes without saying that permission will gladly be given for such kinds of production for which there are already tangible possibilities to acquire the necessary materials at the centers of production. Besides, the authorities intend to do their best in order to make materials accessible.

Mr. Taniuchi, chief of the Material Section of the Fine Arts and Applied Arts Control Association, had the following to say on the subject:

"The main bottle-necks impeding increased production at the present are the shortage of materials and difficulties attending transportation. This is of course due to the immediate aftermath of the war. But all those connected with the business at the various production centers are displaying a veritable enthusiasm in the matter.

"During the next year, it will by all means be possible to bring production to the level of ¥40,000,000 to ¥50,000,000 a year, which is several times the wartime output. And surely it will not be difficult as a matter of two or three years, to top even the prewar level, which stood at ¥200,000,000."

In keeping with the changed situation, the Japan Fine Arts and Industrial Arts Control Association is shortly to adopt the new name of "Japan Fine Arts and Applied Arts Association." Representing the common interests of all those in the business, the association will promote the development of fine arts and industrial arts in this country.

Two GI's Play Role of Good Samaritans in Aiding Injured Japanese at Tsurumi

Another incident of American kindness and quick action was brought to light again. The event took place on September 19 near Yokohama at Tsurumi where the Hazama-gumi civil engineers are conductng a construction job.

According to the narrator of the story several workers were working on a heavy concrete mixer which unexpectedly tilted out of balance and pinned one of the workers underneath it. The victim, aged 40, was seriously injured.

Two American soldiers who were helping with the work on that day saw that instant aid was necessary and they called for an ambulance, which arrived immediately. The victim was taken to a nearby American field hospital where the doctors learned that the Japanese worker had suffered a serious internal hemorrhage, but due to early medical aid he was out of danger.

Later the patient was transferred to the Tsurumi Hospital where it is learned he is well on the road to recovery.

The fellow workers of the victim were keenly impressed, and struck by the help and kindness of the Americans and they tried to express their sincere gratitude and appreciation, but the Americans insisted that their act did not warrant it. "The man was hurt and it was only our duty to see that he was taken care of immediately," the two American soldiers replied modestly.

This story was brought to light when a representative of the construction group came to the Nippon Times and insisted that the humanitarian act be made public.

3 MAIN POLITICAL BODIES PREDICTED TO RISE IN JAPAN

Would Be Labor, Liberal and Conservative, Diet Member Inukai Believes

Ken Inukai, Diet member and one of Japan's young liberals, predicted in an interview on September 24 with United Press correspondent Ralph Teatsworth that three main political parties will arise in Japan all dedicated to rehabilitation of Japan at home and abroad.

Mr. Inukai said there would be a Socialist or a Labor Party and a Liberal Party, formed under the leadership of Ichiro Hatoyama, and a third party which will be slightly to the left of the old Conservative Party. Mr. Inukai is expected to become the leader of the latter group. He stated all three parties face the same problems—unemployment, reconstruction and assisting the hungry and homeless.

Mr. Inukai is the eldest son of former Prime Minister Tsuyoshi Inukai, who was assassinated by extreme nationalists and supporters of the Japanese Manchurian Empire during the Manchurian "incident". Young Inukai, according to Mr. Teatsworth, is a veteran of 15 years in the Diet and has opposed totalitarians and militarists since before the war.

The UP correspondent quoted Mr. Inukai as saying that the war has taught the Japanese people that they must cast off their "superiority complex" and learn to get along with the rest of the world. Mr. Inukai said "the character of the Japanese people has been such that they cannot mix with foreigners. They are not cosmopolitan. This must be changed and it is a question of education ..."

Socialists Push Plans

A small committee for selecting the members of the preparatory committee for the organization of a new socialist party has been formed. Mitsu Kono, Chozaburo Mizutani, Rikizo Hinano, and Inajiro Hirano, who have been appointed members, met at the Kuramae Kogyo Club, Shimbashi, Tokyo, at 10 a.m., September 26, and decided on the final policy for formulating the preparatory committee.

The members of the preparatory committee will be given the important task of drafting the new party's declaration, policy and structure. With the organization of the preparatory committee, the movement to establish a new socialist party has made an active step forward. The names of the members of the preparatory committee were announced on September 27.

9 Die From Methyl Alcohol

Poisoned by methyl alcohol, nine persons died and three became blind up to September 24. According to investigations conducted by the Metropolitan Police Board, methyl alcohol which was given out by munitions factories was found in alcoholic drinks brought back by demobilized soldiers. Methyl alcohol seems to be available particularly in the Mukojima and Kamata areas in Tokyo.

LAND BUREAU PLANNING RECONVERSION OF CITIES

Former So-called Military Towns to Be Changed to Small Industrial Centers

A basic national planning scheme for the reconstruction of devastated areas is being drafted by the Land Bureau of the Home Ministry. However underlying such plans is the more vital and fundamental problem of regulating population in larger cities. In order to do this, other smaller towns which are convenient for living purposes must be constructed to replace the large cities, which would automatically solve the population problem. With this in mind, the Land Bureau of the Home Ministry is planning the wholesale conversion of towns where formerly the army and navy forces were stationed—the so-called military towns.

According to the scheme, Yokosuka, Kure, Tsuruga, Saseho and other naval cities will be changed into industrial cities where facilities will be reconverted and used for industrial purposes, thus preventing the return of factories which have been hit by raids to the metropolis and keeping them dispersed in these former naval bases. The return of raided schools and other educational institutes to the larger cities will as far as possible be prevented and dispersed to army towns all over the country, making these former army towns school towns.

The next task ahead is the construction of roads, parks and the utilization of other open spaces. Regarding this the Land Bureau plans to make all principal roads at least 50 or 60 meters wide—as has been done in the spacing out process of houses and widening of roads for defense purposes. Other roads must have a minimum width of six meters so that automobiles can pass each other without difficulty. In the new plan parks, open zones and other free spaces must occupy at least 10 per cent of the total city area. Work on these plans in all the devastated cities throughout Japan are about to start.

GOODS PRICE RECOGNIZED

Decision Reached Between Authorities and Operators at Shinjuku

A new market where articles of daily use, food and other household goods at fixed prices are on sale has been opened in Shinjuku. This is the result of talks between the authorities and operators of open stalls in front of Shinjuku Station which all closed their shops on September 15 to forestall the inundation of black market transactions. The price of various goods were recognized and authorized and the formation of an open stall operators' union decided upon at the discussions.

The 50 stalls opened on Tuesday were the first in the 35 wards of the metropolis. The array of articles on sale are about a third in price of black market goods with some articles marked below the fixed price even, so that the stalls have earned the popularity of pedestrian buyers.

ENGLISH OFFICER, COX, WEDS JAPANESE GIRL

Was War Prisoner Here; First Met Bride, Chiyoko Mihara, In England, 1938

WITH THE AMERCAN INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE YOKOHAMA AREA.—Warrant Officer Jack D. Cox of 2 Rudwell Street, Weymouth, in Dorset, England has married Miss Chiyoko Mihara, whose most recent address has been in Kobe, Japan, although she was born in London. The marriage was performed in a Japanese internment camp where Mr. Cox was a prisoner of war.

The British national was one of 88 prisoners of war volunteering to remain behind in several prison camps to assure the immediate evacuation of his comrades from Australia, Canada, other British Dominions, Holland, and the United States. Now Mr. Cox was returning home as well, welcomed at the Yokohama railroad station by an Admiral of His Majesty's Fleet, several American Generals, four bands and an orchestra. The wedding ceremony occurred on September 4, 1945.

A reporter of the Public Relations office in the Americal Division was on hand at the depot and later interviewed the couple at Atsugi airport, near Yokohama, where they awaited transportation home to England, where they had first met in 1938. Mr. Cox had gone to India where he was attached to the Indian Army as an instructor in workshops and was captured in Malay with his Indian unit on February 15, 1942.

"It would have been easier on us if we had once seen a representative of a friendly power, or the Red Cross, but these were either denied access to us or had no information of us," said the officer. "I had charge of 165 men in our camp, and the lack of medical supplies was our greatest problem." He made no reference to the quantity or quality of food when interviewed, but was emphatic that "we had no mail, and an almost complete news blackout, to make it tough for us. News came to us infrequently smuggled through various channels, from different sources."

Then the long arm of coincidence stepped into play, bringing with it a hint of a brighter future for all those interned, the hope of eventual liberation. An interpreter was assigned to the camp and though no one of the prisoners knew his identity, he seemed friendly and cooperative. Mr. Cox chanced to get a glimpse of a picture in the interpreter's wallet, and could not suppress a startled gasp of amazement—he knew that girl! Miss Mihara was the interpreter's sister, living in Kobe.

The brother began "running the mails" and keeping Cox along with his men a bit better supplied, he brought them news of the outside world, and letters from the girl with encouragement and hope. Not too long after this liaison started, came word of the advancing Americans and hints of invasion of Japan's home islands. Then Japan's unconditional surrender brought the culmination of the hopes in the hearts of Miss Mihara and Mr. Cox—they were married at the earliest possible moment.

In a diary faithfully maintained by Mr. Cox, he has kept a careful account of his travels and tribulations as a prisoner by the Japanese. It was found time and again by inquisitive captors, but Mr. Cox stated, "They couldn't make sense out of it since I'd written in Hindi, and they always gave it back to me."

The liberated Englishman intends to remain in His Majesty's service and is not likely to forget at least two entries in his private journal. Heavily underscored are the names of Lieutenant Morimoto of the Japanese Army and an interpreter, Nishinaga. "For their bestiality, I rank these cruel monsters with the worst war criminals on any man's list," Mr. Cox said.

Headquarters Eighth Army has an urgent, immediate requirement for

English speaking typists, stenographers, and secretaries. Foreign Nationals or Japanese who qualify are requested to report to the Eight Army Labor offices, located in:

(Yokohama)—The Matsuya Dept. Store, Theatre Street
(Tokyo)— The American Club, Marunouchi District

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Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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GENTLEMAN doctor wants to learn English conversation. Foreigner preferred.
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Reform of the House of Peers

If the Diet is to become the central pillar of Japan's new democratic political structure, as indeed it must become, there must be a fundamental reform of the present undemocratic House of Peers. The unsatisfactory character of the House of Peers has long been recognized, as evidenced by the agitations for the reform of this House which have perennially cropped up over a period of two or three decades. But now that a complete overhauling of the entire governmental structure is in order, this opportunity must not be lost to do a good job on the House of Peers particularly.

The House of Representatives also needs reform, to be sure, but this can be accomplished relatively easily through changes in the General Election Law. In fact, the coming session of the Diet in November is being called for this specific purpose. It is hardly to be expected that this coming session of the Diet will make as sweeping a change as is needed, but additional changes can be made in subsequent sessions until the required result is finally attained. But with regard to the House of Peers, reform will not be so easy, for the composition of this House makes it less responsive to public opinion. It is all the more reason, however, why reforms should be effected.

A review of the composition of the House of Peers will clearly reveal how definitely it constitutes a vestige of the old feudal system which is incompatible with representative government. Its members consist of five classes, namely: (1) All male members of the Imperial Family above the age of twenty; (2) all princes and marquises above the age of thirty, and a certain number of counts, viscounts, and barons elected for seven year terms by those holding the same rank; (3) Imperial appointees, made up of those appointed for life because of distinguished service to the State or because of scholastic attainments; (4) elected representatives of the Imperial Academy; and (5) elected representatives of the highest taxpayers in the country. Theoretically, this system is supposed to represent the aristocracy of blood, the aristocracy of brains, and the aristocracy of wealth. Actually, however, the power is exercised by the members of the nobility.

To be sure, the number of Peers who are members of the nobility about equals the number of Imperial appointees, but the practice of appointing princes and marquises to the important committees and the practice of electing representatives from among counts, viscounts, and barons by open ballot make it possible for the whole House to be manipulated by a relatively small faction of nobles. This is a condition which cannot be allowed to continue.

Various proposals are being made as to how the House of Peers should be reformed. Some advocate the abolition of the peerage itself as an anachronistic remnant of the feudal age. At a time when blue blood has come to have no vital social or economic significance, there is no reason why its possessor should enjoy special political privilege, is the argument. Others, while willing to retain the peerage as a social institution, advocate the elimination of the peerage from politics by abolishing the House of Peers and transforming the Diet into a unicameral legislature. Still others favor an Upper House elected by the people as in the case of the United States Senate, or elected by local or prefectural assemblies somewhat after the manner of the French Senate.

It is unlikely that such radical reforms can be immediately instituted, however desirable they may be in theory. In all probability, something not very different from the present structure will remain at least for a while. But the most objectionable features of the present system of the House of Peers can be removed and should be removed without delay.

The least that should be done is to eliminate the preponderant power of the nobility from the House of Peers. If the nobility cannot immediately be supplanted by an elected element, at least the nobility should be overshadowed by the Imperial appointees, for the Imperial appointments are based upon merit of some kind or other. At the same time, the system under which the Imperial appointments are made should be revised. The merit should be the true merit of ability and not the purely formalistic qualification of having previously held some high office. At the present time, the Imperial appointments are made as a sort of an award in recognition of some past accomplishment. It does not necessarily follow that any person who has rendered distinguished service to the State or attained high scholastic honor makes a good legislator. Particularly when the appointment is for life, as at present, the appointee may continue to occupy a seat in the House of Peers long after he has passed his usefulness. Some systematic arrangement for the selection of the Imperial appointees must be worked out, and the term of office of these appointees should be limited to seven or eight years.

In this manner, the feudalistic character of the House of Peers can be most readily eliminated, and the chamber can thus be made capable of functioning acceptably enough until a more thorough and fundamental reform in its structure can be carried out. Already various groups of the more progressive members of the House of Peers are studying the possibility of making these immediate changes. It is to be hoped that their efforts will bear quick fruit, for the pressure of events will not brook delay.

Veneration of the Old

The Japanese are a people who value the old. Veneration of ancestors, deep-seated in their hearts, is not limited only to the spiritual, but extends to material things; that is, the Japanese value cultural products possessed or created by people who lived long ago. It is true that this can be said of any people, but especially so in the case of the Japanese.

Old, valuable things are carefully preserved in Japanese homes, and the government, too, protects them by law. In Japan, there are not so many museums, but shrines and temples, the buildings themselves, are often of great antiquity and are taken special care of, or in them are always preserved ancient treasures. Such treasures are also preserved in private families of long lineage. There are many millionaires who collect ancient works of art and keep them in their storehouses.

The government has established an organization for preserving national treasures, and designates not only things in government or public possession, but also buildings sculptures, painting, lacquer ware, earthenware, armor, swords, and so on in private possession, as national treasures to preserve them from loss or destruction.

Among them is the Horiuji Temple at Nara, which was constructed 1,300 years ago and is the oldest wooden building in the world.

Shoso-in, also at Nara, is the Imperial repository, and contains a great number of old Imperial treasures, which the Emperor Shomu had used, such as laquerware, rare porcelain, furniture, masques, and other works of art which show the development of Oriental culture in Japan influenced by China and other Asiatic neighbors and perfected by the Japanese. It escaped the fire which destroyed such temples as Todaiji, Kofukuji, and Toshodaiji, out of which many of the national treasures, such as wooden and bronze Buddhas were saved and are still preserved. This interesting building was erected at Emperor Shomu's death in 756 A.D., to house his treasures. He had requested that this be done in his will.

As seen above, the Japanese value old things very much. These are not only works of art; places of note and of historic interest also are carefully safeguarded with these buildings; curious trees or great old trees too, are protected by the government as natural memorials; and ancient customs and traditions of each district are carefully observed by people as remains of the past.

Festivals and the customary observances of the twelve months are some examples. Many traditional observances, as the Doll Festival on the third of March, the Boys, Festival on the fifth of May, the Festival of the Weaver-star Vega on the seventh of July, and the viewing of the autumn full moon are held in all homes. The "feteday dance," or the annual festival of the village shrine, is also still observed. In the ancient capital of Kyoto numerous traditional festivals are held, attracting men visitors.

JAPANESE CULTURE

Relations With Western Nations Are Reviewed

By KI KIMURA

I

It was 55 years ago in the middle of the Meiji era that the Imperial Rescript on Education was first promulgated. The first English translation of it that I remember seeing, however, was in the January number of the Shohnen Sekai (World of Youth) in the year 1907—just two years after peace with Russia had been restored.

As a result of the Russo-Japanese War, the West was just then awakening from its dream of Japan as a land only of fairy tales, curios and fine arts. It was recognized that the previously formed opinion of Japan would have to be reconsidered. Particularly keen interest was shown in the spiritual background to Japan's victories on land and sea, and naturally the Imperial Rescript on Education came in for close attention from the peoples of the West.

One of the most vivid memories of my childhood is the pride we took in the fact that the well-known mathematician Dr. Dairoku Kikuchi had been invited to lecture on the Rescript at Oxford University, his alma mater. In a wide sense, the Imperial Rescript on Education is an outline of the morals of the new Japan that emerged in the Meiji era. It embodies the spirit that permeated an awakening land and intermingled as it did so with the spirit of traditional morality known as bushido.

Bushido, too, claimed the attention of the West at that time. Dr Inazo Nitobe was its greatest interpreter, through the medium of his well-known work in English, Bushido. He wrote this, I remember hearing, by way of reply to a Belgian scholar who asked him, "What is the national religion of Japan?" Upon his answering that Shintoism and Buddhism were widespread in Japan, but that there was no national religion to speak of, the astonished scholar said, "What? No national religion? On what then is the fundamental spiritual education of children based?" Thinking over this later, Dr. Nitobe was struck with the realization that instruction in the principles of bushido had constituted the moral education of his childhood. It was then that he sat down to write his book, which, like Kanzo Uchimura's How I Became a Christian, was to take a definite place in the history of English letters.

The widespread interest in Japan and her culture that was to follow later was foreseen even while the Russo-Japanese War was still in progress. One of the war correspondents of the London Times foretold Japan's inevitable rise and wrote in his paper on Bushido and allied subjects, entitled "The Spirit of a Nation." He said in one paragraph;

> The art of a nation is the expression of its soul. What Japanophile collectors should have boasted when they added a fresh gem to their collection—a carving by Hidari-Jingoro, a masterpiece of lacquer by Kohrin, a painting by Sesshu, or a Buddha by Unke—was not their gratified vanity, but the discovery of a new force in the family of nations. The genius, the application, the igenuity, the infinite variety, the imagination, and the finish of Japanese craftsmen, should have told us long ago that the nation had but to apply these talents to national uses in a wider sense, to rise in a moment to a level with the best.

Much the same impression was gained by Rudolf Eucken, the forceful and popular German philosopher. While in America, he happened to see the Japanese exhibits in the museum at New York and exclaimed, "A nation which produces such excellent things must be a very excellent one." He made up his mind there and then to visit Japan, but unfortunately the Great War broke out soon afterward and he was forced to give up his plan and died soon afterward.

But all these things I have called from my own memory. I must now call a halt and go back four centuries to the beginning of relations between Japan and Western countries, later picking out the highlights in the story of Japan's cultural advance abroad.

It was about the middle of the sixteenth century that Japan was first discovered by travelers from the West. About three hundred years after Marco Polo traveled through China (incidentally mentioning Japan under the name of "Jipang"), three Portuguese set out eastward from India in a native junk, ending up in the aftermath of a storm on the island of Tane-ga-shima, off the south coast of Kyushu, in the year 1542. They were the first Westerners to set foot in our country; but it was Mendos Pinto who actually introduced Japan to the West.

Pinto tells in his Travels about Japan as he really saw it. Unfortunately he had the reputation in Portugal of being an arch-braggart, and his book was long long considered a mere collection of interesting untruths. Later historical research, however, led to his being re-estimated, and his book was exhaustively studied and annotated by noted scholars. In view of this reconsidered opinion on Pinto's authenticity, therefore, we can safely note two of his observations, which, although simply expressed, deserve consideration. For they are the first observations on Japan made by a foreigner.

(To Be Continued)

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, September 27

DON'T TAKE IT EASY.

ASAHI—Commerce and Industry Minister Chikuhei Nakajima, in a recent interview with American newspapermen, said that he hoped for the immediate reopening of trade with America. He added that if permission to reopen trade with American is given, he hoped for the supply of shipping bottoms from the American side for transportation of 240 million pounds of cotton, 60 million pounds of wool, 3 million tons of rice, two million tons of salt, 0.5 million tons of sugar, 3 million barrels of oil, and 3 million tons of steel, which goods he hoped would be supplied by America during the first year. We don't know on what basis those figures were calculated. But to give a frank expression of what we more or less felt about that conversation, we cannot help entertaining vague apprehensions lest all this is all too optimistic and seen in all too rosy a light. This same feeling also applies to the hopes and views expressed thus far by the financial circles.

Do the authorities think that the economic hardships which our country will have to go through hereafter will be merely of such an extent? It is most important that they thoroughly realize the extent of those hardships before expressing hopes and making plans.

We are defeated. Our mistakes of the past will be investigated, tried, and we will be ordered to make reparations for them. Our attitude has to be most humble, reflective, and at the same time positive and sincere with regard to the retribution. Of course it has been made clear in the Potsdam Declaration that the Allied Nations do not plan the destruction of our race. When our people are exposed to the danger of starvation, epidemics, and natural calamities, it would not do to sit idle and merely wait for our exhaustion; but we may from our own part ask for help and relief from the Allied Nations.

But in this connection we must as a matter of course think of the following: If those requests are to be granted by the Allied Nations, we must first show in politics, culture and economics that we are in reality a peace-loving people; or at least it will be a prerequisite condition that we offer clear proof that our greatest efforts are being made in this direction.

Needless to say, the Allied Forces have not come to our country for charity purposes. They have come for the purpose of punishing our country and rectifying our wrongs. While neglecting to reflect, not a few persons seem to be taking it easy, feeling as if the United States is a good-natured uncle guaranteeing the means of livelihood for a prodigal son. Such is the impression we gain.

To look to the Allies for imports of foodstuffs and material supplies would be unavoidable in view of the present difficult situation in this country and we have no objections to raise to it. But we should like to ask what endeavors are being made by our Government and people to overcome the crisis. Has a system been inaugurated in which the people are to have a fair share of the meagre supplies of daily necessities? Are steps being taken throughout the country to develop every inch of land to boost the output of foodstuffs? Are means being taken to organize unemployed labor for productive purposes? And what reforms have been realized in the field of politics and culture? If any one should merely wait for assistance from foreign Powers without reflecting on these points, he cannot be charged with having an attitude calculated to lead the country to serious danger.

We despise mere flattery and subservience to foreign countries, but we must manfully recognize our defeat as such. Since we recognize defeat, we should adopt an attitude of modesty and reflection. Besides, we must show sincerity throughout in responding to the demands stipulated by the Allied Nations in the agreement on the termination of the war. This is something quite different from servility. Nay, it is the very opposite of it. We must abandon all petty craftiness and all bargaining in the fashion of street vendors and squarely face all problems. That will be the best way for us to live as Japanese. Of course this will be attended by all sorts of hardships. It would be most dangerous to think that there could be a way of reviving the nation without hardships and efforts. All that such a mistake could bring about would be endless trouble and impoverishment at home, widening and strengthening of interference from abroad, and prolongation and infinitum of the term of occupation.

AS I SEE IT

By IPPEI FUKUDA

A pall of profound calm now spreads over Japan. Of all the big cities in the defeated Empire, Tokyo or what remains of it presents by far the sorriest sight. There was a sign of life animating the war-weary starving populace of three millions when it was brought home to them upon the signing of the surrender terms on Septemebr 2 that they would no longer be subjected to the horrors of air raids and ensuing holocausts. But the spirit soon subsided into general stagnation. Again in the morning people are seen wobbling their way to their various places of work in no great hurry. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon their slow march homeward starts each carrying under his arm a small parcel of some vegetables. The spectacle of those unshaven malodorous, slouching men is indeed a far cry from that of the mettled and irreproachably tidy Tokyoists that they were before the war. It is not that their spirit has been broken with the collapse of the nation and devastation of their proud metropolis but that they are just dazed by the shock of disillusionment about the war.

Now that the wool pulled over their eyes by official propagandists from start to finish of the adventure is removed, they stand face to face with the horrid revelation that the Imperial Government whose fidelity had never been impugned for generations can and will do many wrongs. They realize with bitterness that tales of walkover scored by the Japanese troops over the enemy on all fronts in the Pacific areas were the biggest hoax ever palmed off by any government in history. The Higashikuni Cabinet and perhaps some of its successors will have to tackle the knotty problem of how to recapture the people's confidence in them. Not until the widespread distrust of the nation's leadership vanishes will any postwar reconstruction program for Japan be seriously considered and supported by the justly disgruntled. It seems dead certain that from now on men in high places will find it increasingly difficult to pull the legs of seventy million people with the same complete success as they achieved in their war propaganda. The traditional generation of "loyal subjects" of an overtrusting nature has been replaced by a new one doubting. The masses which would insist on getting proof, conclusive and concrete, of good faith of the government before they decide their action on any measure or policy it will bring up for their consideration.

This marked change in the frame of mind of the Japanese is of paramount importance; it is, in truth, nothing short of revolutionary. By and large, it seems to go deeper into the core of things than the recent utterances and manifestos of vociferous turncoaters who are now found busy sponsoring the democratization of the political parties. Most probably, more sincere architects of a new Japan will find in the psychological volte-face an unfailing groundwork on which to base a permanent structure of democracy.

The Food Problem

But all this in good time. Naturally, one cannot expect to see an old country like ours bob up a democracy overnight. Besides, there are more pressing and thorny problems which call for immediate attention The question of food is one of them and an inordinately acute one at that. The Japanese are not to blame if they read with indifference such otherwise eye-grabbing newspaper headlines as fresh arrivals of occupation troops, abortive attempts by young officers on the lives of this statesman and that, a rising suicide wave among war criminals and army and navy leaders, or a specter of six million jobless men and women in their midst. The mind of the masses is for the present and will remain for months and perhaps years to come preoccupied with this problem of overall immediacy. The welcome tranquillity following the cessation of hostilities has brought about neither noticeable improvement nor a promise of it in the food situation in Japan. Day by day, people are seen busy drawing in their belts. Modest as their standard of living has always been, its further decline means a lot more to the Japanese than one might imagine. Judged by any standard, East and West, breakfast consisting of a bowl of plain rice porridge, pumpkin soup innocent of meat or fish and a pinch of pickles, tiffin of boiled soya beans and pickles, and dinner which offers no striking variations from the earlier meals cannot be regarded as anything adequate for hard-working adults. Meat, sugar, fat, milk and fruit ceased to grace the table months ago. Even salt has become a rarity. Tots have no idea about cakes. They are mystified when told by their mothers what they look like and how delightfully good they are to eat. A handful of dried fish rationed off to a family of five or six once a week or two marks the nearest approach to the dignity of the word "food." The pity is, true to their long tradition and upbringing the famished men and women prefer to go through the ordeal in silence to striking up a chorus of plea for mercy. Precisely what the Higashikuni Cabinet proposes to do to see the people through the approaching winter remains as yet a matter of speculation, thus adding greatly to the general feeling of uncertainty among the people. Never before in our living memory have Tokyo streets been strewn with victims of starvation and exposure and bearing this in mind.

The way the wind is blowing in war-torn Japan has given rise to a wide variety of guesses in the political centers of the United Nations. There is, however, one point on which they seem to agree: the changes for the better, politically and socially, which the country is reported to be undergoing are, in their opinion, nothing but a thin veneer. The charge tempts one, exasperated by general incompetence of the present government leaders, to wish that they had such admirable skein of wiles and guts in their statesmanship as to kid along the conquerors for the time being and boot them when they realize their folly later on. Those skeptics in Washington and elsewhere should do well to recall the unrestrained ridicule and contempt with which the Japanese greeted the attempted suicide of General Hideki Tojo, the most unpopular man in the Empire. Editorial writers vied with one another in heaping live coals on the fallen military chief while liberals who had been swept into and kept in limbo by his minions, the "gendarmes, burst into an allelula of human equation. The point is, these men know best the price they would have been made to pay even for a hint of criticism of the general or his policy while in power.

I recall an after-dinner chat I had with one of Tojo's trusted lieutenants not long after the Manchurian Incident of 1931 when the gag on freedom of speech and the press was being pressed harder by police and gendarmes. In a casual, friendly sort of way, I took up the matter with the officer, complaining of the glaring injustice on the part of the authorities (I left out the word "military" for obvious reasons) of denying alleged offenders fair and open trial. With amazing promptness, the cat came out of the bag: my remarks, mildly put as they were, seem to have touched him to the quick. "You people," said the officer in a rage, "just imagine things. We want to know if there has been a single instance where civilians were either bludgeoned or thrown into jail by gendarmes for their expressions of opinion." Of course, I knew full well that members of the military police and their master went about their business in a more subtle manner. It was pointed out that it was not so much from roughshod terrorism as the threat of it that freedom of discussions were shrinking. The observation only brought the same set reply —"You people" and the rest.

Sweeping Changes Effected

Sweeping changes have set in in Japan since her surrender. Gone are the gendarmes. Gone are the military leaders who used the tools of oppression to serve their ambitious designs. Decidedly gone is the horrid specter of punishment without trial and stiff prison terms for liberals. Above all else, the lifting of the embargo on freedom of the press as testified by recent hefty crops of outspoken editorials is bound to mark a world of difference between the two Japans—one now in the threshold to freedoms of nearly all kinds and the other just gone never to return. The unexpected turning of the stage in truth will test but the ability and courage of the Japanese people for reorganizing their country and pushing her on the highroad to civilization. Should they fail in the momentous undertaking they will have nobody else to blame but themselves this time.

"The energy of the Japanese race, if properly directed, will enable expansion vertically rather than horizontally. If the talents of the race are turned into constructive channels, the country can lift itself from its present deplorable state into a position of dignity." These apposite remarks appear in General Douglas MacArthur's address aboard the U.S.S. Missouri on the day of Japan's formal surrender. After all, the goal indicated by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces is the only and undoubtedly the best one for us to strive at. In particular, liberals, frustrated so far by no end of hurdles built by terrorist leaders and their satellites, will help rebuild our way of life. Although it must be frankly admitted that their impotence in the field of politics has been mainly due to their lack of organizing ability, most of them have remained loyal to their principles, braving privations and hazards of all descriptions. It must be said in fairness that as individauls they represent the finest type of cultural Japanese. They are found in all walks of life: there are liberals in our diplomatic service; journalism claims a majority of staunchest liberals; General Kazushige Ugaki has stood by liberalism all through his public life and perhaps no man could have suffered so much for doing so as he; but for hirelings of the reactionary leaders, men of liberal professions come under the category. The time calls upon them to weld a united front and, charging it with a new dynamic power, fight for effective leadership in politics.

JAPANESE WOMEN NOVELISTS

Outstanding Works of Leading Writers Analyzed

By S.O.

II

I thought I would refrain from mentioning Mrs. Okamoto, for she is now dead. But, while extracting some paragraphs from Mr. Aono's Essay on Ineko Kubokawa, it occurred to me that I must not omit her. It was not because she could be placed in contrast with Mrs. Kubokawa, but because she was one of the most outstanding literary women of recent years. No wonder she has grown more and more famous after her death: the resplendence of a vividly beautiful life, aloof from the fleshly body, is as immortal as the sun. Few women writers have ever sung so heartily the spiritual and bodily beauties of the fair sex. Mrs. Hayashi's poetry is that of the poor or small citizens; but Mrs. Okamoto's is exclusively the poetry of the wealthy. It is splendid and luxuriant. In her work, even luxury is manifested in the shape of philosophy or beauty. She was fond of depicting beautiful women perhaps because she was enraptured with the fleshly beauties.

"In those days I was devoted to Dalcroze's gymnastic dancing. When I got tired with my work, I used to throw off my indoor garments and put on a sports shirt. On the veranda I trained myself. My constitution developed, and both on my thighs and arms I discovered bunches of muscle which are visible in Greek sculpture. I took a mystic interest in those protuberances of muscles in my own female body, which are often found in a strong youth. I suddenly found a little girl gazing upon me. Her eyes were glittering like burning flames. She gazed and gazed until she seemed to enter a state of ecstasy and was even seen to shudder. This I at first construed as a sign of abnormal puberty, and it made me sick for a moment. But this conjecture turned out to be a mistake: it was a desperate instinct with which a sickly girl made exertions to inhale a vital force through her eyes. When my exercise was over, she cleared her throat with as much satisfaction as if a thirsty man had drunk his full. She tapped her chest and said, Indeed, it has made me so much better to see you take exercise!"

This paragraph is taken from a short piece entitled Kenkoh San Dai (Three Themes on Health). Short as it is, this extract will be sufficient to show the characteristics of Mrs. Okamoto's work. She admires health and physical beauty. In the same Kenkoh San Dai there is a piece entitled "Yukiko Ye" (To Yukiko), which reads:

"Dear Yukiko,—Thank you for your letter from the mountain. Cared for by your kind husband, you are passing your honeymoon days on a misty height. You are, indeed, living a popular love-story life. You ought to be quite satisfied. You must not yearn after me now. First of all, we must not be misunderstood by others; for some may think there is Lesbian love between us. Now that you are married, you should not write to me, except when sending a New Year's card. Did I not repeatedly say so just before your marriage? With all my advice you have dared to write to me now. In the beginning of this letter I by mistake expressed my thanks for your letter. In fact, I am angry.

At the request of your parents, needless to say I let you stay with me for some time. But there was another reason, you must know. I felt an indignation with the fact that you had a very poor constitution. Why, your body was as twisted as a paper-string and you spoke as if you were out of breath. Do you remember you once said to me, "Can a woman like me love?" Greatly chagrined at this, I showed off my health to you and inspired the force of a strong life in you by expressing it in various words. Probably owing to this, you have become more and more spirited and passed from love into marriage. You are now a grown-up woman.

You are a grown-up woman now. As a human being of the same sex, I have fulfilled my duty of helping you. I have done my utmost for you and do not like anything further to be wished for by you.

You sympathize with me, thinking I am left all alone and lonely. Don't think so. I do not like to be sympathized with by others. I like loneliness by nature. But what I like, you must know, is a luxurious kind of loneliness.

I am fond of keeping myself aloof from the environment in which I am loved. I embrace myself alone and contemplate my work with redoubled tension. I am deeply impressed with my own value. But this is not a morbid mentality which is pathologically called narcissism. Realistically and clearly conscious of my own power of life, I would willingly place myself in a state of solitude. This solitude is a gorgeous and luxurious one. Do you understand, Yukiko? If you do, don't write any more letters in which you yearn after me. You ought to devote your entire self to your love of your husband."

In this short letter, Mrs. Okamoto's aesthetic thoughts are clearly revealed. In his "Kanoko Okamoto" Yasunari Kawabata says as follows:

"Reading one of Mrs. Okamoto's works, which seemed like gushing fountains of life, I was charmed with a mixture of inexpressible joy and sorrow, and struck with longing and grief. But any of these feelings did not stop at sentimentalism. By probing into her works, I forgot to lament her death and could find myself floating on a clear stream of life. I was so much enraptured that I forget to criticize or comment upon her work. But it never stops at sweetishness. When the affair reaches its climax in most of Mrs. Okamoto's novels, it seems to me that the sky becomes wider and lightning flashes all of a sudden. It is a ghastly yet charming thrill—a solemn revelation. Most of the characters that appear in her works display some flashes of mystic wisdom in their childhood. She herself never dreamed that these flashes were morbid and super-realistic. It seemed to her that they were as healthy truths as flowers blossoming, birds flying, and the moon rising. She believed they were the manifestations of the elevated spirit. She thought them to be the doors by which we can join the life of the universe."

Few Japanese writers have ever portrayed physical beauties more vividly than Mrs. Okamoto. One may, indeed, be choked with the strong smell of the senses. It was perhaps Mrs Okamoto who once inspired Jun-ichiro Tanizaki with the love of the female figure and the true worship of women.

Most of Mrs. Okamoto's words are descriptions of beautiful women. Her aesthetics and her philosophy of life are symbolized by beautiful women. "If Buddha had not been a handsome man," she is said to have once told some one, "I might not have loved Buddhism. Had not Kannon Sama (Avalokitesvara) been a beautiful woman, I would never have embraced a miniature of her. Such a profound doctrine is derived from beauty alone."

(End)

Flowers

The Japanese care but little for some flowers which to Europeans commend themselves as the fairest, and they make much of others which we should scarcely notice. All sorts of considerations come into play besides more "look-see." The insignificant blossom of the straggling lespedeza shrub a favorite, on account of ancient poetic fables touching the amours of the lespedeza, as a fair maiden, and of the stag her lover. The camellia is neglected, because it is considered unlucky. It is considered unlucky, because its red blossom fall off whole in a way which reminds people—at least it reminds Japanese people—of decapitated heads. And so on in other cases. Of wild-flowers generally the Japanese take little account, which is strange; for the hills and valleys of their beautiful country bear them in profusion.

Bouquet-making is not left in the Far East, as it is in Europe, to individual caprice. Europeans are, in this respect, wild children, of nature. The Chinese and Japanese have made an art of it, not to say a mystery demanding long and arduous study. Indeed, they invoke the aid of Confucianism itself, and arrange flowers philosophically, with due regard to the active and passive principles of nature, and in obedience to certain traditional rules which have been jealously handed down in the various flower-schools. It is well-worth the while of any intelligent enquirer to peruse Mr. Conder's beautifully illustrated work on this subject, though, to be sure, the whole gist of the matter may be given in half-a-dozen words:—a "floral composition" must consist of three sprays, the longest in the middle generally bent bow-like, a second half its length branching out on one side, and a third; a quarter of its length, on the other. To obtain proper curvature, the stems are heated over a brazier, or else kept in position by means of wires and other artifices. Whatever may be thought of the so-called flower philosophy, the reader will at least have gained acquaintance with a graceful and intricate art, and with a curious chapter in the history of the human mind. Linear effect, and a certain balance or proportion achieved by means of studied irregularity, are the key-note and the dominant of Japanese floral compositions. The guiding principle is not harmony of color.—B.S.C.

Evacuees Leaving Manchuria

Japanese residents evacuating from Manchuria via Korea will reach Funakawa Harbor, Akita Prefecture. The first batch of evacuees is expected to leave Seishin early in October, and the prefecture is expected to do everything possible for the evacuees by setting up an agent office, and a branch of the Society for Extending Relief to War Victims and preparing living quarters at Funakawa. Matters relating to foodstuffs, medical facilities and transportation will be also looked after by the prefecture.